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Country programme document for Bahrain (2017-2020)

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"Bahrain aspires to shift from an economy built on, and driven by, oil wealth to a productive, globally competitive economy shaped by the government and driven by a pioneering private sector—an economy that raises a broad middle class of Bahrainis who enjoy good living standards."

Bahrain Vision 2030

I. Programme rationale

1. The Kingdom of Bahrain is an island state with a population of 1.3 million (630,744 Bahrainis and 683,818 non-Bahrainis).[1] With a strong oil sector and public sector investment, growth in Bahrain has averaged 3.6 percent annually between 2009 and 2014. Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita increased from $22,445 million dollars in 2003 to $22,864 million dollars in 2014 (constant price)[2], while the gross national income per capita was $21,843 dollars.[2] Real GDP expansion for 2014 was 4.5 percent and the non-oil economy grew by 4.9 percent.[3]

2. Bahrain continues to perform well on the World Economic Forum scale, ranking 39th in the 2015-2016 Global Competitiveness Report.[4] As a result of the government's economic diversification and private sector led-growth policies, non-hydrocarbon sectors have shown higher growth rates, marking a gradual shift away from the energy-intensive and natural gas-dependant industries.

3. By successfully exploiting its resource wealth Bahrain has acquired high-income status and an improved standard of living for its citizens. This is reflected in the country's Human Development Index ranking of 0.824 (very high human development category), which places it 45th globally.[5] In 2015, Bahrain launched the last MDG report with the support of UNDP and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).[6] The report shows that Bahrain achieved seven of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—MDG 7 was partially achieved due to the country's geographic characteristics.[7]

4. Bahrain played an important role in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda process, a commitment that is safeguarded by aligning national plans, strategic frameworks and policies to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Government of Bahrain will harmonise SDG reporting with existing national indicators. This is an area where it can benefit from UNDP expertise, particularly in terms of alignment, improved measurement and the monitoring of development indicators.

5. Strong economic growth, investment, and high standards of living have created a foundation that can be used to transform achievements into long-term sustainable development gains. The period of high oil prices, which lasted until 2014, enabled the Government of Bahrain to boost public spending in the housing, energy, health and education sectors, thereby satisfying the demand for free healthcare and education in the face of rapid population growth. Almost 32 billion dollars worth of projects have been planned to cover vital infrastructure the upcoming years, but because fossil fuels comprise 80 percent of total government revenue[8] the

[1] This CPD focuses on Bahraini citizens, with a particular emphasis on less privileged citizens.
[2] Information and E-Government Authority.
[3] Bahrain Economic Development Board Quarterly Report, March 2015.
[4] Accessed online from TradingEconomics.com: http://www.tradingeconomics.com/bahrain/competitiveness-rank.
[5] UNDP HDR, 2015.
[6] Bahrain National MDG Report, 2015.
[7] *Ibid.*
[8] Information and E-Government Authority portal, 2015.

reduction in oil prices has made the government's fiscal position volatile. Increased borrowing and utilization of other financial mechanisms has sustained public investment.

6. The total population of Bahrain grew annually by 7.38 percent between 2001 and 2010. The country has a large youth population (48 percent under the age of 29 and 27.2 percent between the ages of 15 and 29 in 2014) and there is high demand for affordable housing, unemployment benefits and social services, especially for less privileged[9] citizens. There is a housing backlog of over 61,414 units, and the government has committed to investing $7.6 billion dollars in order to build 25,000 housing units by 2018 for Bahraini citizens. Considering the size of the current waiting list it is imperative that stakeholders review targeting mechanisms and provide sustainable housing solutions.

7. The government continues to address challenges related to public administration efficiency, public sector management; accountability and transparency; undiversified revenues, and the implementation of sustainable social and environmental policies. By recalibrating the subsidy system, and management of social services, the government can conserve fiscal resources while improving the quality of social services to citizens, particularly the less privileged.

8. Data from the Supreme Council of Women[10] shows that out of 40 elected members of parliament there are three women, and one female minister in the Cabinet. Women comprised sixty nine percent of graduates from public higher education institutions, and 54 percent from private institutions in 2013 and 2014.[11] According to the two latest censuses, women accounted for 26 percent of the national workforce in 2001 and this number peaked at 34 percent in 2010 before dropping to 31 percent in 2014.[12]

9. His Majesty The King appointed the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry to publish a report in November 2011 that made recommendations to legal procedures and their methods of implementation, in an effort to reform the justice, human rights, law enforcement, security services, and media sectors and bring them in line with international practices. A national commission was created in March 2012 to follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations. A series of constitutional amendments were endorsed in 2012 (as a result of the National Consensus Dialogue in 2011), which led to a larger role for the national parliament, and following elections in 2014 the Government Programme of Action 2015-2018 and biennial budget were approved by Parliament. In accordance with recommendations, the National Institute for Human Rights was assigned greater responsibilities and brought in line with the Paris Principles through Law No. 26 of 2014, which secured the institute's financial and administrative independence. Reforms spearheaded by the government have led to a consolidation of the country's human rights infrastructure.

10. Efforts are underway to enforce environmental policies and raise public awareness for environmental conservation. With domestic and industrial demand for natural gas rising, and low energy efficiency levels in the main sectors, meeting the needs of a growing population poses major challenges. Energy intensity[13] is high, making renewable energy, as well as the efficient use of existing energy resources, a top priority. Situated in one of the most water-stressed regions in the world, Bahrain has limited water resources. The country mainly relies on desalination processes, which is powered by electricity that is generated through the use of natural gas.

[9] 'Less privileged citizens', as outlined in Bahrain's Decree Law No 18 of 2006-Social Welfare, covers families and individuals who have no income or a minimum monthly income of $180 dollars per individual, $390 dollars for a family of less than five individuals, or $400 dollars for a family with more than five members.

[10] Established by Amiri Order No.44, 2001.

[11] High Council of Education.

[12] Information and E-Government Authority.

[13] 0.186 tons of oil/$1,000 dollars.

11. After parliament endorsed the Government Programme of Action 2015-2018, UNDP engaged in intensive consultations with the government to refocus UNDP programmes. UNDP was instrumental in assisting the government in supporting less privileged households through the formulation and implementation of social strategies[14] for the elderly, disabled and children—the latter in close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).[15] Furthermore, UNDP played a role in guiding the work of the region's first Sustainable Energy Unit, which drives national efforts to diversify Bahrain's energy sources by enhancing energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy. Together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNDP supported the country's adoption of two Free Trade Agreements. In addition, the Bahrain Institute for Public Administration (BIPA) is the most important provider of training, research, and guidance to public administration. UNDP and BIPA launched the Middle East and North Africa Public Administration Research programme (MENAPAR) in the country to spearhead networking in public administration-related issues and research throughout the region.

12. Although UNDP gained the trust of several counterparts for long-term development gains, more can be done to improve the organization's visibility in, and substantive contribution to, Bahrain.[16] Gaps in programme funding were often caused by coordination challenges and to close these gaps the government formed a Coordination Committee to strengthen communication, coordination, and decision-making for the current country programme. The Coordination Committee agreed on the establishment of a government-funded envelope so projects can be replenished annually. UNDP office costs will be covered through two annual allocations directly from Ministry of Finance. To ensure further alignment with national processes, the CPD cycle will be aligned with the national plan and budget.

13. UNDP has a comparative advantage in Bahrain because it is a trusted partner that supports policy development and institutional capacity building in the areas of economic diversification, sustainable energy, government efficiency and effectiveness, and the advancement of women, youth, the elderly, and disabled people. As the new programme rolls out UNDP will continue to work in these areas, in close coordination with the Bahrain Economic Development Board, the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), ESCWA, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Office of the High Commission for Human Rights, the International Labor Organization, the Office of Drugs and Crime, UNFPA and the United Nations Information Center to focus on pertinent issues such as debt reduction, fiscal policy, financial subsidies, climate change adaptation, environmental degradation, direct entrepreneurial development, supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and investment promotion.

14. Bahrain Vision 2030, the Government Programme of Action, and Government Framework are three national strategic documents that feed into the UNDP framework. These documents outline ways to reduce public dependency on government revenue and the sale of fossil fuels by restructuring the economic model towards a diversified economy that focuses on tourism, e-commerce, a knowledge based economy, innovation, and growth generated by the private sector. Strategies have been devised to reduce government expenditure through enhanced government efficiency, effectiveness and accountability towards citizens, and improving social investment and services for less privileged citizens.

15. UNDP, in cooperation with its partners, will support the Government of Bahrain in implementing the sustainable development agenda. The UNDP country programme will focus on fostering sustainable development in Bahrain by supporting the transition from a state-

[14] UNDP Childhood and Disabilities Project Final Evaluation Report, May 2014.

[15] The National Child Strategy was developed in coordination with UNICEF (the organization is a non-resident agency).

[16] Evaluation of the UNDP Bahrain Country Programme 2012-2016.

driven, oil-dependent economy to a diversified, private sector-led economy that emphasizes new and alternative energies, generates long-term employment for the country's growing population, and safeguards revenues for less privileged citizens. Doing so will involve developing policies and strategies that incentivize private sector development and sharpen the country's competitive advantage globally, while the introduction of alternative energies will require technical sector plans and policies that deliver energy efficient resources and economic gains. On the institutional front, UNDP will support Bahrain as it shifts its service provider model towards being an 'enabler of services'. This will improve government efficiency and policy formulation abilities, as well as oversight capacity. It will also ensure stronger government accountability and transparency. UNDP will boost the capacities of the parliament and organisations like the Bahrain Institute for Political Development (BIPD), and support government efforts in delivering improved targeting of social benefits and affordable housing.

16. UNDP will focus on upstream policy support, state of the art thinking and capacity development. Deliverables will be channelled through the two pathways the Government of Bahrain has agreed upon.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The first pathway in the new CPD focuses on socio-economic results linked to the economy and safeguarding less privileged citizens. The second focuses on institutional changes proposed in several governance areas. Pathways and associated activities are highlighted below. UNDP will assist the government by supporting policy formulation and implementation in specific sectors.[17]

Support to economic diversification and efficient social service delivery in Bahrain

18. UNDP and the Government of Bahrain will develop evidence-based planning and policy approaches to make investments in priority sectors and achieve the SDGs. UNDP will assist government institutions in developing their capacities to harness the benefits of preferential market access and a knowledge-based competitive economy.[18] In partnership with specialised United Nations organizations and programmes, UNDP will develop and coordinate the economic diversification policy and innovation framework in Bahrain. Competitiveness assessments will be used to identify new economic areas that require support, and compliment trade and export. Bahrain has two bilateral free trade agreements and support will be provided to maximize the utilisation of those agreements. UNDP will complement work carried out by UNIDO on SME development by introducing policy level interventions that focus on enhancing the legal, regulatory and institutional SME frameworks. In coordination with the Ministry of Works, Municipality Affairs and Urban Planning, and the Supreme Council of Environment, UNDP will support the formulation and implementation of the sustainable development plan for Hawar Island, which covers eco-tourism, employment generation, and environmental protection. If successful, this process will be scaled-up and replicated at other sites in Bahrain.

19. UNDP will work through the Sustainable Energy Unit to provide policy support on ways to increase reliance on alternative fuels, and in setting national targets for energy efficiency and renewable energy. The latter will be done through the development and implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan and National Renewable Energy Action Plan. UNDP will collaborate with UNEP and the Supreme Council of the Environment to implement the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and National Environment Strategy, focusing on environmental protection, waste management and climate change. Emphasis will be on the integration of energy and environmental considerations, specifically in the areas of

[17] Sectors include health, housing, social development, youth, industries, education, labour and energy.

[18] In partnership with Tamkeen and UNIDO, UNDP will look into launching entrepreneurship programmes for youth and women.

housing, urban planning, the promotion of SMEs and the implementation of the innovation policy. UNDP may assist the Supreme Council for Water in developing a national water policy using the Integrated Water Resources Management framework.

20. One of the goals of the economic diversification strategy is to boost social cohesion by safeguarding government revenue and social protection/safety nets for the less privileged in the country. Social initiatives for children, elderly, and persons with disabilities will be implemented in a participatory manner and UNDP will provide policy advice on international practice for establishing sustainable social nets. UNDP will look into supporting the establishment of a national committee secretariat to ensure support is delivered to those who need it. Additionally, the organization will work with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development on ways to restructure and realign subsidies. UNDP and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme will work together to support the Ministry of Housing as it brings its policies and strategies on rationalising subsidies, promoting new energy practices, and renewable technologies in social housing in line with international standards.

21. UNDP assisted the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs in developing the National Youth Strategy for 2005 to 2009. It will now explore possibilities to assist in the implementation of the new strategy for 2017-2021, which will include youth engagement and an action plan to implement the strategy. UNDP will look for ways to mobilize resources from the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs and the private sector, possibly by organizing mobile conferences (via the 'SDG Bus') in order to raise awareness among youth and local communities about SDG goals and targets.[19]

22. Bahrain has created Equal Opportunity Units in most ministries and UNDP will build on this by encouraging public institutions to achieve higher levels of gender equality and women's empowerment. UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) assist the Supreme Council of Women in the implementation of the National Plan for the Advancement of Bahraini Women (2013-2022). Other efforts involve promoting the advancement of women by supporting female political candidates and implementing a national strategy that protects women from domestic violence. Furthermore, support will be provided to stakeholders on the integration of gender considerations into government and non-government plans. In collaboration with the University of Bahrain (UoB), courses on policy, awareness raising, and advisory services will take place to promote policies that support women in the labour market.

Support to make Bahraini institutions and programmes effective, responsive and accountable in line with international standards and practices

23. Because the government strives to modernize its services, internal operations, and technology (for greater effectiveness and citizen involvement) UNDP will continue to support BIPA by providing expertise and advice on evidence-based policy-making and the reengineering of government processes. In addition, UNDP will support MENAPAR in employing new research practices and in policy-making and partnership building. Through MENAPAR, good South-South practices and knowledge on public administration, e-government, and labour arbitration will be shared. UNDP will support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to position Bahrain as a global partner through the facilitation of regional and international conferences (including a regional conference on Youth and SDGs) and the production of a partnership report.

24. To increase transparency and accountability, and improve the effectiveness of communications between the government and general public, UNDP will assist Parliamentary Committees in their evidence-based, decision-making efforts. This will help the Parliamentary

[19] The 'SDG Bus' is a mobile, high-tech conference facility that helps raise awareness and engage youth on SDG implementation.

Secretariat better understand its modified role and new functions, and Members of Parliament will receive additional support in drafting legislative documents, budgetary analysis, and adopting relevant international conventions. UNDP will assist the Special Investigations Unit in formulating and implementing a communication strategy that will improve the handling of witness protection cases and forensic evidence, and the operationalization of the case management system. UNDP will work with BIPD on an interactive website for awareness-raising and civic engagement, and provide capacity development training to primary stakeholders on ways to enhance their roles on anti-corruption, and economic and electronic security.

25. UNDP will advise relevant stakeholders on methods for integrating SDG targets, setting up appropriate monitoring mechanisms, and ensuring SDG targets are mainstreamed into existing and future national strategies (thereby allowing ministries to simultaneously report against relevant SDGs targets). In line with the 2030 Agenda, special attention will be given to coordinating outreach efforts for civil society, youth organizations, and local communities when it comes to increasing their involvement in the implementation of the SDGs.

III. Programme and risk management

26. This document serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the UNDP programme at the country level. Accountability of managers at the country, regional, and headquarters levels—with respect to country programmes—is prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

27. At the national level, MoFA will take the lead in implementing the country programme for Bahrain. UNDP will only revert to direct execution of the programme as a response to force majeure. The country programme will be further detailed in the joint government-UNDP country programme action plan.

28. The board for the country programme is comprised of members from the Coordination Committee (MoFA, Ministry of Finance, Office of the First Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, and UNDP). Board members will make strategic decisions on the country programme, oversee alignment with national priorities, and ensure it is effectively implemented according to disaggregated data. Meetings will be held at least four times a year to monitor projects and offer adaptive measures and/or avenues of recourse. The Committee will agree on corrective action should results be delayed or off target. If necessary, towards the end of 2018 the country programme will be reviewed (prior to the Government Programme of Action 2019-2022) to ensure full alignment with bi-annual national and 2019-2022 budget cycles.

29. Bahrain is a net contributing country and the government has committed[20] to funding the four-year country programme with a minimum allocation of $12 million dollars.[21] According to the bi-annual national budget cycle, country programme planning takes place every four years so the mid-term review coincides with the formulation of the new Government Programme of Action. MoFA's leadership of the Coordination Committee is needed to ensure a steady flow of funding for the successful implementation of the country programme and to mitigate the risk of diminished resources.

30. National partners will be responsible for implementing the country programme. UNDP will orient partners on their roles and responsibilities using social screening and stakeholder response mechanisms. The social screening mechanism is applied to the design and formulation of all programmes and enforced through implementation. For highly technical areas where other

[20] The commitment was approved in a cabinet financial committee on 26 May 2016.
[21] This amount excludes UNDP office costs.

United Nations organizations have a clear comparative advantage, UNDP will opt for joint-implementation. The Coordination Committee will decide whether to use direct implementation for UNDP support on strategic initiatives and specific issues such as programme and project monitoring, conferences, events, outreach activities, development research (e.g. National Human Development Report), innovation facilities, policy advice, and partnership reports.[22]

31. One challenge for UNDP is delivering a high enough level of expertise and cutting-edge programming to meet the expectations of the Government of Bahrain. To overcome this hurdle UNDP will utilize its expertise in innovation and in the development of new perspectives, ideas, and approaches. UNDP will support the government in the adoption of new techniques such as proxy indicators that measure the SDGs, or crowdsourcing that helps stakeholders find solutions for youth unemployment and climate change.

32. The UNDP country office provides efficient and effective programme delivery by delegating staff to work specifically on the monitoring and communication of development results.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. UNDP will provide capacity development to the Information and e-Government Authority to support the national statistics system and ensure adequate collection and analysis of statistics in the context of the Government Programme of Action, Government Priority Framework, and the SDGs.

34. The UNDP 'Gender Marker' will be used to track gender-focused resource allocation as per UNDP policy, and to improve the integration of gender considerations as the country programme is implemented.

35. UNDP Bahrain, through its enterprise resource planning system *Atlas*, will allocate an amount under each project budget to cover the cost of data collection, monitoring by programme assurance staff, independent monitoring, evaluation, communications, and audits. Projects will utilize data gathered for evidence, analysis and communication purposes. UNDP will rely on institutional tools for planning, management, monitoring and reporting (e.g. the integrated work plan and the UNDP results and resources framework). This will enable stakeholders to establish stronger correlations between national, regional and global results.

36. The Evaluation Plan includes a balanced selection of outcomes and projects, along with a results-based approach that can be used to identify lessons learned along with initiatives that can be replicated.

37. UNDP will contribute to Bahrain's knowledge management agenda by supporting MENAPAR's research capacity; a series of competitiveness analyses based on the World Economic Forum methodology; the Sustainable Energy Unit's studies on Bahrain's energy mix, and the establishment of curricula, policy courses, and advisory services on gender-aware economics for the region.

[22] UNDP will support MoFA to produce partnership report(s) that position Bahrain as a global partner.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Bahrain (2017-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Bahrain aspires to shift from an economy built on oil wealth to a productive, globally competitive economy, shaped by the Government and driven by a pioneering private sector – an economy that raises a broad middle-class of Bahrainis who enjoy good living standards through increased productivity and high-wage jobs				
OUTCOME 1: Economic diversification and efficient social services are sustainable and leave no one behind				
RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners/partnerships Frameworks**	**Resources by outcome ($)**
Outcome indicator 1.1. % contribution of the hydrocarbon sectors to GDP Baseline: 21% (2013) Target: 6% Reduction	**1.1. Data source** Economic Development Board (EDB) database, annually **Responsibility**: EDB **Data source:** UNDP project report **Frequency**: annually **Data source:** Study of utilisation of the toolkit **Frequency**: end of cycle **Data source:** Independent project evaluation; MOWMAUP **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Output 1.1. Capacity of key institutions developed to conduct research, coordinate and implement policies that strengthen Bahrain's competitiveness, innovation, and harness the preferential market access benefits** **Indicator 1.1.1.** No. of competitiveness studies conducted *Baseline (2015)*: 0 *Target*: 2 **Indicator 1.1.2.** Toolkit is available for Bahraini businesses to utilize the preferential market access *Baseline*: No *Target*: Yes **Indicator 1.1.3.** Integrated Plan for Hawar Islands developed *Baseline* (2015): Not developed *Target*: Fully developed	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism (MoIC); Ministry of Works, Municipality Affairs and Urban Planning (MoWMAUP); National Tourism Authority; Bahrain Chamber of Commerce; Bahrain Development Bank; Tamkeen; Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs (MOYSA); Supreme Council for Women (SCW); UNCTAD; UNIDO, and the EDB	**Other: 1,400,000**
Outcome indicator 1.2. Renewable energy % of total installed capacity Baseline (2015): 0% Target: 2.5%	**1.2. Data source**: Ministry of Energy, EDB database and reports, annually **Responsibility**: MoE **Data source**: Meeting minutes **Frequency**: quarterly	**Output 1.2. Capacity of relevant ministries developed to identify, formulate and implement policies, and deliver efficient and innovative social services that target Bahrain's less privileged citizens** **Indicator 1.2.1.** A secretariat to coordinate the social strategies (childhood, elderly, disability) is functional *Baseline:* Not functional *Target:* Fully functional	Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MoLSD); Ministry of Housing (MoHo); Ministry of Health; MOYSA; Sustainable Energy Unit (SEU); UN-Habitat; UNEP, and WHO	**Other: 1,800,000**

	Data source: MoLSD annual Report; Independent decentralised project evaluation **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Indicator 1.2.2.** % of targeted beneficiaries reached by MoLSD programmes and initiatives Baseline (Beneficiaries %, 2014): Children (19%), Elderly (10%), People with disabilities (90%) *Target:*[23] Children (25%), Elderly (30%), People with disabilities (100%)		
	Data source: MoLSD Annual Report **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Indicator 1.2.3.** A comprehensive study on social targeting options developed to inform social entitlements *Baseline*: Not developed *Target*: Partially developed		
	Data Source: MoYSA reports **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Indicator 1.2.4.** Youth strategy and action plan updated with reference to SDGs *Baseline:* Not updated *Target:* Partially updated		
	Data source: Housing policy available on MoHo website **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Indicator 1.2.5.** Housing policy updated and implemented *Baseline*: 2002 Housing Policy not updated *Target*: fully updated		
	Data source: MoHo database **Frequency**: quarterly	**Indicator 1.2.6.** Waiting period for a housing service by eligible applicants *Baseline*: 10-15 years *Target*: 5 years		
	Data source: Assessment of the Health Improvement Strategy **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Indicator 1.2.7.** Extent to which the Health Improvement Strategy integrates and references the SDGs *Baseline*: Not integrated *Target*: Fully integrated		
Outcome indicator 1.3. National energy efficiency (EE) targets are set and achieved. Baseline: No EE target in place Target: EE target of 5% established and achieved	**1.3. Data source**: SEU reports, annually **Responsibility**: SEU **Data source**: Assessment of BIPA programmes **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Output 1.3. Capacity of institutions developed to integrate and implement gender considerations in a number of policies and strategies** **Indicator 1.3.1.** Extent to which BIPA integrates gender considerations in public service capacity development programmes *Baseline*: Not integrated *Target*: Partially integrated	SCW; Information and E-Government Authority (IGA); Bahrain Institute of Public Administration (BIPA); UoB; UN Women; United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); related national and international NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), academic institutions, official bodies and entities	**Other: 1,000,000**

[23] Disaggregated by sex.

	Data source: National policies and strategies, UNDP study **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Indicator 1.3.2**. No. of national policies and strategies reviewed that reference gender considerations *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5		
	Data source: UNDP project **Frequency**: end of 2018	**Indicator 1.3.3.** No. of female candidates running in national or local elections that are provided with capacity development support *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 50		
	Data source: UNDP project, BIPA and SCW reports **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 1.3.4.** No. of women benefitting from private and/or public measures to support women's preparedness for leadership and decision-making roles[24] *Baseline*: BIPA 2016 end of year records will provide a baseline *Target*: 50 above baseline		
	Data source: UoB records **Frequency**: end of 2017	**Indicator 1.3.5**. No. of Women economic advancement modules designed and developed *Baseline:* 0 *Target*: 12		
	Data source: UoB **Frequency**: ongoing	**Indicator 1.3.6.** No. of participants in women economic advancement policy makers course *Baseline (2015)*: 0 *Target*: 40 (at least 20% female)		
Outcome indicator 1.4. Social targeting options adopted and implemented Baseline: Not developed Target: Targeting options partially adopted	**1.4. Data source**: MoLSD Reports, annually **Responsibility**: MOLSD **Data source**: MoE **Frequency**: annually **Data source**: MoE report **Frequency**: annually **Data source**: SEU **Frequency**: annually	**Output 1.4. Ministries have the capacity to integrate and implement renewable energy and energy efficiency policies, environmental standards, climate change considerations and natural resource management into national strategies and policies** **Indicator 1.4.1.** National Energy Efficiency Action Plan developed *Baseline*: 1 *Target*: 4 **Indicator 1.4.2**. National Renewable Energy Action Plan developed *Baseline*: 1 *Target*: 4 **Indicator 1.4.3.** No. of Energy Efficiency sectoral initiatives implemented *Baseline (2015)*: 0 *Target*: 6	SEU; Minister of Oil and Gas office); National Oil and Gas Authority; Electricity and Water Authority; Supreme Council of the Environment (SCE), and UNEP	**Other: 4,200,000**

[24] Corresponds to Strategic Plan indicator 4.4.2.A.1.1.

	Data Source: SCE **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 1.4.4.** Extent to which comprehensive measures implemented to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives improved[25] *Baseline (2015)*: Not improved *Target*: Partially improved		
Outcome indicator 1.5. SP Indicator 4.4.A.1: Proportion of women in Parliament (%) Baseline (2014): 7.5% Target: 15%	**1.5. Data source**: Parliament homepage, SCW **Frequency**: continuous **Responsibility**: SCW and Parliament			
Outcome indicator 1.6. Special Law for disability entitlement is issued Baseline: No Target: Yes	**1.6. Data source**: MoLSD report **Frequency**: end of cycle **Responsibility**: MoLSD			
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Bahrain aspires to shift from an economy built on oil wealth to a productive, globally competitive economy, shaped by the Government and driven by a pioneering private sector – an economy that raises a broad middle-class of Bahrainis who enjoy good living standards through increased productivity and high-wage jobs				
OUTCOME 2: Bahraini institutions and programmes are effective, responsive and accountable in line with international standards and practices				
RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
Outcome indicator 2.1. GoB national statistics information adapted to encompass SDGs Baseline: Not adapted Target: Fully adapted	**2.1. Data source**: IGA database **Frequency**: annually **Responsibility**: IGA **Data source**: BIPA report **Frequency**: annually **Data source**: MoFA reports **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Output 2.1. Capacity of public administration developed on policy making, government performance, managing change, innovation and using international practice** **Indicator 2.1.1.** No. of participants in relevant BIPA public sector training courses *Baseline (2015)*: 3000 *Target per year*: 5000 (at least 20% female) **Indicator 2.1.2.** No. of communication initiatives supported to position Bahrain's partnerships, diplomacy and negotiations *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5	BIPA; Civil Service Bureau; EDB; MoYSA; SCW; MoLSD; IGA, and MoFA	**Other: 1,000,000**

[25] Corresponds to Strategic Plan Indicator 1.4.2.A.

	Data source: BIPA report **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 2.1.3.** No. of Regional South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships that deliver measurable and sustainable development benefits for participants[25] *Baseline:* 1 partnership *Target:* 5 partnerships		
	Data source: BIPA report **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 2.1.4.** MENAPAR legally registered, and its by-laws and operational guidelines formulated *Baseline*: Not formulated *Target*: Fully formulated		
	Data source: BIPA Annual Report **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 2.1.5.** No. of research papers and case studies adopted in MENAPAR through south-south cooperation *Baseline (2015)*: 6 *Target*: 20		
Outcome indicator 2.2. No. of SDG indicators monitored by national information systems **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: At least 50% of relevant indicators	**2.2. Data source**: Reports from MENAPAR **Frequency**: annual **Responsibility**: *BIPA*	**Output 2.2. Capacity of selected partners from youth organizations strengthened to support and advocate for national development**	MOYSA, Tamkeen, SCW, and the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs (MoCA)	**Other: 500,000**
	Data source: MoYSA reports **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 2.2.1**. No. of SDG awareness campaigns co-organized with youth partners. *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 20		
	Data source: MoYSA reports **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 2.2.2**: No. of SDG Youth conferences conducted with youth partners. *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 2		
Outcome indicator 2.3. Public sector and other institutions put in practice knowledge products and effective practices through MENAPAR **Baseline**: 0 (No. products or practices) **Target**: 4	**2.3. Data source**: Reports from the (BIPD) and media reports **Frequency**: regularly **Responsibility**: Parliament Media & Outreach Department	**Output 2.3. Selected ministries and stakeholders have the capacity to develop evidence-based plans and policies, which integrate the SDGs and national statistics, and align them to the Government Programme of Action**	MoCA; Office of the First Deputy Prime Minister; IEA, National Committee for Information, and MoFA	**Other: 400,000**
	Data source: UNDP Regional Hub assessment.	**Indicator 2.3.1**. Extent to which the Government Programme of Action 2019 – 2022 is SDG-aligned. *Baseline*: Assessment of SDGs target mainstreaming into the GPA 2015-2018 to be conducted in 2017 *Target*: Fully aligned		
	Data source: Government Reports, relevant Ministries Reports **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 2.3.2.** Relevant SDGs are incorporated in national policies **Baseline**: 1 policy **Target**: 5 policies		

[25] Corresponds to Strategic Plan Indicator 7.5.1.A.5.

	Data source: G.C.C. Regional Statistic Office (GCCSTAT)	**Indicator 2.3.3.** National information system indicators are linked to the relevant SDGs indicators. *Baseline*: To be defined once SDGs indicators are defined *Target*: 90%		
	Data Source: MoCA and IGA **Frequency**: end of cycle	**Indicator 2.3.4.** Extent to which updated and disaggregated data is being used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda[27] *Baseline:* Not started *Target:* Partially used		
Outcome indicator 2.4. Parliament outreach programmes with society strengthened Baseline: No. of outreach activities in 2017 Target: No. of outreach activities in 2020	**Data source**: Independent evaluation and project reports **Frequency**: end of cycle **Data source**: Judicial and Legal Studies Institute (JLSI) **Frequency**: annually **Data source**: JLSI database **Frequency**: annually **Data source**: NIHR National Strategy 2015-2018, to be reported at the end of cycle **Data source**: BIPD website tracker software **Frequency**: continuous **Data source**: Survey among members of parliament	**Output 2.4. Capacity of relevant institutions that promote rule of law and accountability developed in line with international practices** **Indicator 2.4.1.** Degree to which SIU adapts international norms and practices *Baseline*: 2 *Target*: 4 (on a scale of 1=to 5=excellent) **Indicator 2.4.2.** E-library operational for legal professionals *Baseline*: No *Target*: Yes **Indicator 2.4.3.** No. of training events for the judicial sector on international conventions and practices in implementation of international legal frameworks *Baseline*: 1 *Target*: 6 **Indicator 2.4.4.** No. of training courses for the staff and partners of NIHR conducted to ensure foundational knowledge of human rights and outreach mechanisms in line with international standards *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 8	Public Prosecutor's Office—Special Investigation Unit, Judiciary Training Institute, and the National Institution for Human Rights	**Other: 450,000**
		Output 2.5. Key institutions have improved capacity to represent Bahraini citizens **Indicator 2.5.1.** No. of hits (and downloads) on BIPD website *Baseline (2015)*: 300 (70) *Target*: 2000 (500)	Parliament and the BIPD	**Other: 1,270,000**

[27] Corresponds to Strategic Plan Indicator 7.2.2.A.1.1.

	Frequency: beginning and end of cycle **Data source**: UNDP Project report **Frequency**: annually **Data source**: UNDP project report **Frequency**: annually	**Indicator 2.5.2.** No. of standard operating procedures updated by the Parliament Secretariat *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5 **Indicator 2.5.3.** No. of capacity development and awareness sessions conducted with the Parliamentary Committees discussing international agreements *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 10 **Indicator 2.5.4.** No. of members of parliament receiving training on law-making, representation, oversight, and budget *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 30		